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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1763, and is now in its one-hundred and fifty-fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in America, and will be more than half a century older, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farm and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the printed page given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Easton's Beach Hearing.

The Aldermanic committee recently appointed to consider the matter of a new lease of Easton's Beach, gave a public hearing at the City Hall on Thursday evening, for the purpose of obtaining the ideas of the citizens regarding the method of conducting the Beach. Alderman Kelly presided as chairman, and the other members of the committee are Aldermen Shepley and Ladd. The attendance of representative citizens was very large, probably 200 men being present. The hearing was held in the council chamber, equipped with 105 seats, and the great majority of these seats were occupied, while many others stood at the rear of the room.

If the hearing was for the purpose of obtaining ideas it was successful to the highest degree for there were many ideas promulgated. The men who had recently returned from Atlantic City were in the forefront of the speakers and had many suggestions as to what might be done. It seemed to be the general idea that the first essential was a fine board walk, and from that basis the ideas broadened out. The possibilities of a good hotel came into the discussion at an early stage, and for a time it seemed almost as if the Beach was forgotten while some of the speakers talked about the necessity of a hotel. Another idea that seemed popular was that the entire Beach should not be rented as a whole to any one party, but that if a rental is made it should be divided up. Some speakers did not even want to go that far but preferred that the Beach should be run by a commission of citizens in the interests of the city. There were a few speakers who called attention to the desirability of preserving the interests of the women and children of Newport in any plan for extension of the attractions.

Chairman Kelly announced the purpose of the meeting and called for remarks. Hon. Patrick J. Murphy was the first speaker. He believed that the first essential was a board walk to the east end of the bath houses, around which stores and amusements would spring, and bring extra rentals. Don't rent the Beach as a whole to any one party, perhaps even divide the two sets of bath houses between two parties. Reserve the space between the two sets of bath houses, where a hall can be built for dancing and roller skating. The east end of the Beach is an ideal site for a hotel; reserve this part and offer it as a free site for a hotel man to build on. With a board walk, rolling chairs, amusements, etc., will come and next year will see 200,000 more people here than this year. Instead of renting any part of the Beach it might be better to have a commission of three members to administer it in the interest of the city.

Christopher P. Ward endorsed Mr. Murphy's ideas. The business men of Newport can conduct the Beach and derive the income. He wanted improvements there but no Coney Island. Must have board walk with stores. A hotel and a hall for small conventions are essential. The land could be given free for 25 to 50 years.

J. Alton Barker said that the late Warren E. Leland believed that the east end of the Beach was an ideal site for a hotel, and Mr. Leland's ideas were good.

Charles H. Sullivan agreed with Mr. Murphy. Must have a board walk. He is ready to lease the whole Beach or any part of it.

William Goodman believed in having the Beach pretty well "open." Have a dance hall and consider the young people. The present buildings are antiquated and the approach is bad.

Herbert W. Smith believed in the idea of a Beach commission. Arthur B. Commerford approved some of the sentiments advanced, but thought the board of aldermen could handle the matter. Robert P. Hamilton thought the Beach should not be rented to any one party; have one, lease for bathing privilege, one for sports, etc. The city now does not get one dollar for another. Harry O. Cooke endorsed the views of the other speakers.

Daniel J. McGowan spoke at some length and in his usual whole-hearted manner. The financial part is the first consideration; the people must be drawn to the Beach to make the concessions pay. Let the concessions bring enough money to build a hotel, dining room, dance hall, convention hall. To draw the people serve the finest shore dinner in the United States, giving the people value for every penny they spend; have the best dinner with the best service. The city should spend enough money to build the board walk, if not the first year then build part way and continue it as it pays for itself. A hotel will pay. Newport now offers no chance for young men. Build up the town and keep our boys at home.

Hon. William Paine Shepley believed there is much to be considered and the city government can be trusted. The Beach ought to be a distinctive asset for the city. In the popular move-

ment for public playgrounds Newport is behind other cities, but the natural playground is the Beach and any scheme for improvement should preserve the rights of the women and children. In regard to evening, be careful; there are unusual conditions in Newport. A hotel is essential, but a mere gift of a site may not bring it.

Daniel E. Sullivan caught the favor of the assembly. Get the best landscape gardener and the best architect in the United States and go to work. Be suggested a fine steel pier where visitors could be landed directly at the Beach by steamers from New Bedford, Fall River, Providence, and by the Pennsylvania railroad from Block Island, only 16 miles away. Give the boys a chance. There never was a Newport boy that went away from home and kept straight that did not make good.

Judge John C. Burke thought the Beach could be bettered and improved. A boardwalk and a hotel would be enjoyable. Street Commissioner Jeremiah K. Sullivan was ready to start something. Would be one to go down there but would not want to do it alone. Would go in with Mr. McGowan. Jacob Aronson said to improve the Beach would improve Newport. He would put in \$2000. A. O'D. Taylor endorsed the sentiments of previous speakers. Certainly a hotel is essential for Newport.

Mr. Waldemar Otto of New York, who has been coming to Newport as a visitor for many years, was invited to speak and he talked at considerable length on the necessity for a hotel and other improvements in Newport, but believed that eventually the municipality would have to come to aid with a bond issue.

Whifred H. Chapin of the Y. M. C. A. spoke in the interest of the young men and boys of Newport. In any plan safeguard the interests of New- porters. Don't cater to day excursionists to the exclusion of New- porters. Make Newport a safe and easy place for those who come for a stay of a week or a month.

Ex-Mayor William P. Clarke endorsed the idea of a board walk; he

objected to a lease of the whole of the Beach to any one party except to a

commission of New- porters. The bathing privilege should be retained by the city of Newport, somewhat after the lines of the Massachusetts bath houses at Revere Beach. Order can be maintained and a revenue can be derived. Mr. McGowan and others can arrange the details. A first-class architect is essential.

Max Levy advocated a comprehen-

sive plan to be developed through the

years to come. There should be no

Coney Island but the improvements

should be more on the lines of Brighton Beach or Manhattan Beach. A hotel is

necessary and it would not be objectionable to the summer residents.

Joseph G. Parmenter, who has been

connected with the present manage-

ment of the Beach for some years,

thought the argument had drifted from the Beach to a hotel. He thought the City itself might retain the bathing

privilege. Concessions could be rented

to bring good sums, and restrictions

should be adopted. Swimming pools

could be constructed and hot salt water

baths provided. Advertise the Beach

and advertise the city.

Robert J. Sweeney loaned to the city

a picture of a beach in Scotland show-

ing fine buildings with dining room

and hot and cold baths. The City

should own everything with fine orn-

mental bath houses.

The last speaker thought there should

be an opportunity for working people

to bathe evenings instead of being shut

out at 5:30. The hearing was then ad-

journed.

The body of Mrs. Lillian C. Nickerson of Jamaica Plain was found floating on the shore of the town of Tiverton on Thursday. The body was found

in the water by Ellis Wilbur and Med-

ical Examiner Stinson was notified.

The remains were partially identified

over the telephone and E. O. Greville

of Boston, a relative, went to Little

Compton on Friday to complete the

identification. Mrs. Nickerson was

supposed to have been drowned from

the Joy line steamer Georgie, sailing

from Providence to New York more

than a week ago.

The fishing steamer William A.

Wells, belonging to Macomber & Nick-

erson, was struck by a 10-pound shot

from Fort Greble Thursday afternoon.

The vessel was supposed to be very far

out of range of the targets and there was

some consternation on board when the

shot struck her. The steamer was con-

siderably damaged, but the captain

and crew were thankful that no one

was injured and that the vessel was

not sunk.

A meeting of the General Greene Me-

morial Association will be held in the

rooms of the Newport Historical Society

on August 7 at 12 o'clock noon.

THE OLDEST PAPER IN AMERICA ESTABLISHED BY FRANKLIN 1704

Distressed Vessel Reported.

The crews of two torpedo boat de-

stroyers and of the government tug

Chickasaw had a wild goose chase in

the storm Monday night, being sent out

to look for vessel in distress. They

did not find her, and it is believed that

the vessel found some safe harbor.

Word was sent to the Price's Neck

Life Saving Station from the Point Ju-

lithough that a large schooner

was in that vicinity apparently in dis-

trress. There was no crew at the sta-

tion, so word was sent to the Torpedo

Station here. The tug Chickasaw

started out at first, but owing to the

high seas she was unable to get beyond

Beaver tail, and was obliged to return

to harbor. Then the two destroyers

Reid and Flusser were started out, leav-

ing the harbor about 9 o'clock.

They searched the waters until nearly

midnight but were unable to find any trace

of a vessel. It was rough work in the

heavy seas, but they stuck to it, until

they were sure that there was no need

for their services.

Once more the necessity for a revenue

cutler in this harbor has been empha-

sized as the government tug is totally

inadequate for such work.

Horse Show.

The Newport Horse Show takes place at the Newport Castle on September 4th, 5th and 6th. The prize list is a liberal one this year. The executive committee who have the affair in charge are Henry F. Eldridge, Pelegott Lawrence, and Francis M. Ware. The judges on Harness Classes, Guy A. Ward, Lenox, Mass.; Saddle Classes, Charles F. Hubbs, New York; Hunter Classes, C. R. Snowden, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Rev. William Wallace Greene has returned to his home in Cambridge, Md., after being ill at the Newport Hospital for some time. Mr. Greene was one of the delegates to the national meeting of the Order of the Cincinnati which met here in June, and was taken ill before the end of the session. As he is well advanced in years his condition gave his friends much concern for a time, but he is now in improved health.

Mrs. Annie E. Newell died at her home on Ayrault street on Monday after a long illness, aged seventy-two years. She was the widow of John P. Newell, who had a considerable reputation as an artist, and was a descendant of an old Portsmouth family. She leaves two daughters residing in this city, Mrs. James E. Bradley and Mrs. Max Muenchinger, and one son who lives in New York.

It is now expected that the delivery of the new Army & Navy, Y. M. C. A. will take place some time in October. The building can hardly be ready before that time. President Taft promised last year, when he was unable to come on for the laying of the corner stone that he would surely attend the dedication of the building when completed.

The date for the visit of Temple Com-

mandery, Knights Templars, to this

city, has been fixed at September 19

and 20. They will be the guests of

the department. Four carriages and three

clerks will each get a raise of \$100, and

next year some of the others will come

in for their share.

The Portsmouth Liquor officers have been busy in late in prosecuting violators of the liquor laws. Two alleged offenders have been before the District Court this week, one of them being held on two charges.

Mr. George L. Merrill, a former resi-

dent of this city, died on Saturday at

his home in Pawtucket, where he had

resided many years. He was a brother of

Mr. Frank W. Merrill of this city.

Mrs. V. W. Sprague and Miss Hazel-

ton

The House of the Whispering Pines

By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN

Copyright, 1910.
By Anna Katharine Green

CHAPTER XXVI.

"WERE HER HANDS CROSSED THEN?"

WHEN I left the courtroom with the other witnesses I noticed a man standing near the district attorney. Afterward I heard that he was Sweetwater, the detective from New York who had so much to do in unearthing the testimony against Arthur.

I left him talking to Mr. Fox and later received this account of the interview which followed between them and Dr. Perry.

"Is this girl telling the truth?" asked District Attorney Fox as soon as the three were seated and each could speak his own mind. "Doctor, what do you think?"

"I do not question her veracity in the least."

"You believe that she burned herself intentionally?"

"I wouldn't disbelieve it—you may think me sentimental; I knew and loved her father—for any fortune you might name."

Mr. Fox turned to Sweetwater. "And you?"

"Mr. Fox, have you those tongs?"

"Yes, I forgot. They were brought to my office with the other exhibits. I attached no importance to them, and you will probably find them just where I thrust them into the box marked 'Comb'."

They were in the district attorney's office, and Sweetwater at once rose and brought forward the tongs.

"There is my answer," he said, pointing significantly at one of the legs.

The district attorney turned pale and motioned Sweetwater to carry them back. He sat silent for a moment and then showed that he was a man.

"Miss Cumberland has my respect," said he.

Finally Mr. Fox turned to Dr. Perry and put the question:

"You are satisfied with your autopsy? Miss Cumberland's death was due to strangulation and not to the poison she took?"

"That was what I swore to and what I should have to swear to again if you placed me back on the stand. The poison, taken with her great excitement, robbed her of consciousness, but there was too little of it or it was too old and weakened to cause death. She would probably have revolved in time, possibly did revolve. But the clutch of those fingers was fatal; she could not survive it. It costs more than you can ever understand to say this, but questions like yours must be answered. I should not be an honest man otherwise."

To the relief of all Carmel was physically stronger than we expected when she came to refute the stand in the afternoon. But she had lost a little of her courage.

Mr. Fox kept nobody waiting. He asked:

"Miss Cumberland, in your account of the final interview you had with your sister you alluded to a story you had once read together. Will you tell us the name of this story?"

"It was called 'A Legend of Franks'." It was not a novel, but a little tale she found in some old magazine. It had a great effect upon us. I have never forgotten it."

"Can you relate this tale to us in a few words?"

"I will try. It was very simple. It merely told how a young girl married her beauty to escape the attentions of the great king and what respect he always showed her after that, even calling her sister."

"While you were holding your sister's hands in what you supposed to be her last moments, did you observe whether or not she still wore on her finger the curious ring given her by Mr. Ranelagh and known as her engagement ring?"

"Yes, I only saw it, but felt it. It was the only one she wore on her left hand."

Mr. Fox pressed his advantage.

"And when you rose from the lounge and crossed your sister's hands?"

"It was still there. I put that hand upmost."

"And left the ring on?"

"Oh, yes; on, yes." Her whole attitude and face were full of protest.

"So that, to the best of your belief, it was still on your sister's finger when you left the room?"

"Certainly, sir; certainly."

There was alarm in her tone now. She was beginning to see that her testimony was not as entirely helpful to Arthur as she had been led to expect.

"Can you say whether you noticed any especial chill in the hall when you went out to telephone?"

"I don't remember. I was almost insensible."

"But you do remember having shut the door behind you?"

"Yes."

"An open window in the hall—that was what he was trying to prove open at this time. From the expression of such faces of the jury as I could see I think he had proved it. The next point he made was in the same line. Had she in all the time she was in the building, heard any noises she could not account for?"

"Yes; many times."

"Can you describe these noises?"

"No; they were of all kinds. The pines sighed continually. I knew it was the pines, but I had to listen."

"Once I heard a rushing sound—it was when the pines stopped swaying for an instant—but I don't know what it was. It was all very dreadful."

"Was this rushing sound such as a window might make on being opened?"

"Possibly. I don't think of it at the time, but it might have been."

"From what direction did it come?"

"Back of me, for I turned my head about."

"Where were you at the time?"

"At the hearth. It was before Adeleide came in."

"A poor sound or a far?"

"Far, but I cannot locate it—indeed, I cannot. I forgot it in a moment."

"But you remember it now?"

"Yes."

"And cannot you remember now any other noises than those you speak of? That time you stepped into the hall—when your teeth chattered, you know—did you hear nothing then but the sighing of the pines?"

She looked startled. Her hands went up, and one of them clutched at her throat; then they fell, and slowly, carefully, like one feeling his way, she answered:

"I had forgotten. I did hear something—a sound in one of the doorways. It was very faint—a sigh—a—I don't know what. It conveyed nothing to me then and not much, now. But you asked, and I have answered."

"You have done right, Miss Cumberland. The jury ought to know these facts. Was it a human sight?"

"It wasn't the sight of the pines."

"And you heard it in one of the doorways? Which doorway?"

"The one opposite the room in which I left my sister."

"The doorway to the large hall?"

"Yes, sir."

Oh, the minister-memories! The moments which I myself had spent there



"ARE YOU READY TO SWEAR YOU DID NOT HEAR A SIGH?"

AND I HAD SAID NOTHIN'.

IHAD always loved her—that I knew even in the hour of my darkest suspicion—but now I felt free to worship her. A change took place that night in my whole nature, in my aspect of life and my view of women. Fate—I was more inclined now to call it Providence—had shown me the heart of a great and true woman, and I was free to expend all my best impulses in honoring her and loving her, whether she ever looked my way again, received or even acknowledged a balsom growing out of such wrong as I had done her and her unfortunate sister.

The next day being Sunday, I had ample time for the reaction bound to follow hours of such exaltation. The desire to see her, to hear from her—if only to learn how she had endured the bitter ordeal of the day before—soon became unbearable. I must know this much at any cost to her feelings or to mine.

After many a struggle with myself I called up Dr. Carpenter on the telephone. From him I learned that she was physically prostrated, but still clear in mind and satisfied of her brother's innocence.

"Doctor, I cannot approach her—I cannot even write—it would seem too

"I have reason to think so, but I don't know definitely. The candle seemed shorter when I went out than when I came in."

"Aro, you sure you telephoned for help?"

"Help was what I wanted—help for my sister. I do not remember my words."

"And then you left the building?"

"After going for my little bag."

"Did you see any one then or hear any one?"

"No, sir."

"Did you see your sister again?"

"I have said that I just glanced at the couch."

"Wouldn't you know if the pillows had been disturbed?"

"No, sir—not from the look I gave them."

"Then they might have been disturbed—might even have been rearranged—without your knowing it?"

"They might."

"Miss Cumberland, when you left the building, did you leave it alone?"

"I did."

"Was the moon shining?"

"No; it was snowing."

"Did the moon shine when you went to throw the vial out of the window?"

"Yes, very brightly."

"Bright enough for you to see the links?"

"I didn't look at the links."

"Where were you looking?"

"Behind me."

"When you threw the vial out?"

"Yes."

"What was there behind you?"

"A dead sister." Oh, the indescribable toil!

"Forgive me, Miss Cumberland; I do not want to trouble you, but was there not something or some one in the adjoining room besides your dead sister to make you look back?"

"I saw no one. But I looked back—I do not know why."

"You threw the vial out without looking?"

"I felt it slip from my hand."

"Where?"

"Over the window ledge."

Triumph for the defense. The poison of the vial, caught in the vines, was accounted for in a very natural manner.

Mr. Fox shifted his inquiries.

"You have said that you wore a hat and coat or your brother's in coming to the clubhouse. Did you keep these articles on?"

"No; I left them in the lower hall."

"Where in the lower hall?"

"On the rack there."

"Was your candle lit?"

"Not then, sir."

"Yet you found the rack?"

"I felt for it. I knew where it was."

"Miss Cumberland, you left the door unlocked when you went out of the building?"

"No—no, I didn't. I had the key, and I locked it. But I didn't realize this till I went to untie my horse; then I found the keys in my hand. But I didn't go back."

"Do you mean that you didn't know you locked the door?"

"I don't remember whether I knew or not at the time. I do remember being surprised and a little frightened when I saw the keys. But I didn't go back."

"Yet you telephoned for the police?"

"Yes."

"And then locked them out?"

"I didn't care—I didn't care."

An indefinite number of questions followed. Certain facts had to be brought out, among them the blowing off of her hat on that hurried drive home through the ever thickening snow-storm—fact easily accounted for when one considered the thick coils of hair over which it had been drawn.

"After you went into the stable to unbuckle your horse what path did you take in returning to the house?"

"There is only one."

"Did you walk straight through it?"

"As straight as I could. It was snowing heavily, and I was dizzy and felt strange. I may have zigzagged a little."

"You are sure that you did not wander in back of the stable?"

"As sure as I can be of anything."

"Miss Cumberland, I have but a few more questions to ask. Will you look at this portion of a broken bottle?"

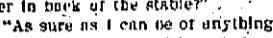
She reached out her hand. It was trembling visibly, and her face expressed deep distress, but she took the piece of broken bottle and looked at it before passing it back.

"Miss Cumberland, did you ever see that bit of broken glass before?"

"No," she said. "I may have seen a whole bottle like that at some time in the clubhouse, but I have no memory of this broken end—not at all."

"I am obliged to you, Miss Cumberland. I will trouble you no more to-day."

Then he threw up his head and smiled a slow sarcastic smile at Mr. Moffat.



CHAPTER XXVII.

AND I HAD SAID NOTHIN'.

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"Doctor, I cannot approach her—I cannot even write—it would seem too

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The words fell weightily. They seemed to strike every heart.

"Miss Cumberland, you have said that you telephoned for the

Established by Franklin in 1758.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 151
House Telephone 1019

Saturday, July 29, 1911.

Congress in session at summer has cost the country many millions of dollars to the depression it has caused to business.

The new bridge at Fall River, opened but a short time ago, is following the course of the Stone Bridge and settling. It has been closed to travel.

The President has signed the reciprocity bill, and now all has been done that this country can do for free trade with Canada. It remains now to see what the Canadians will do.

New Jersey cities are still voting on the question of commission form of government. Thus far voters are easy. Some cities have adopted the scheme and some have rejected it.

The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. are still at work double tracking the road from Warren to Fall River. They have been at it nearly two years, and from present rate of progress it is liable to take two years more.

We shall commence in a few weeks the publication of the great Civil War story, Chattanooga, by F. A. Mitchell. It is a most thrilling story and will bring vividly to mind scenes and stirring events of fifty years ago.

The insurgents and the Democrats are having things their own way in the Senate. The insurgent tariff schedule on wool went through the Senate Wednesday by a vote of 48 to 32. This reduces the wool tariff more than one-half. The regular Republicans voted solidly against the measure and it is thought that the President will veto it.

Several moonshiners, brandy, and whisky stills have been discovered in New York and Brooklyn. While revenue agents have been keeping eyes on the mountains, the metropolis has long been flooding the market with poor qualities of whiskey. All brands lead to New York.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.* How unkind!

Under a new Illinois law, no railroad company can allow liquor to be drunk aboard any of its trains, nor permit an intoxicated passenger to board any of them. Is this a blow at next year's Democratic campaign?—*Western Paper.*

If half the reports are true it might be a blow to most any campaign in that or most any other western state.

After all, Mr. President, don't you think you have brought a vast amount of trouble on your head having Congress on your hands all this hot summer simply to act on your little reciprocity bill, which the Canadians through their stupidity are liable to reject after all? Or if ratified by our northern neighbors it will not be done till after another election, which will not occur till after Congress comes together in regular session in December.

Mr. Roosevelt, it is now appearing, has suffered the usual fate of the peacemaker. He has been blamed, says an exchange by the Japanese for beating them out of a war indemnity, through his interference when they had Russia whipped, and now he is charged by Count Witte, who conducted the Russian negotiations at Portsmouth, with attempting to force Russia into paying the indemnity. Mr. Roosevelt makes good better in war than in peace.

The investigating committees are costly. Millions of dollars are spent foolishly by Congress in investigating some Trust or alleged Trust. Now a Congressman has introduced a bill to investigate the investigators. He wants to know how much has been spent by these committees in Juking trips. Further the committee to investigate committees of investigation is to find out how much these committees have spent and how they spent it, and what they are paying the "gunshoo man" and others who dig into corners for information the committees desire.

A writer in the New York Times asks a conundrum of the Postmaster General that several of us would like to have answered. He asks: "I wonder if the Postmaster General could be induced to tell why he spends thousands of good dollars in the purchase of near blotting paper, which is made up into postal cards and sold to an easy-going public?"

There is an "economy" which the untrained can understand. The others need more study. I think I hazard little in saying that the concern which furnishes this card itself would not find the average country storekeeper so easy a "mark" as our young Postmaster General.

President Lowell of Harvard has given Mayor Gaynor of New York, what the sporting fraternity would call a solar plexus of a blow. The discussion was on the conduct of the New York board of education, and the Mayor accuses the President of Harvard of suppressing a letter of his. The President responds: "I did not suppress Mayor Gaynor's letters. His previous letter he sent to the newspapers, and I read it there before I got the original. I in no way prevented him from sending this last one to the papers if he so desired. The only meaning that I can find in the Mayor's action is that he wished to draw attention to the affair—in other words, to give it free advertising."

Canada and Reciprocity.

President Taft and Congress have done all they can to establish closer relations with the people on our northern border. It now remains to see what the Canadian parliament will do. Prime Minister Laurier tells them that if they do not follow the example of Congress they will be sent home like whipped school boys and he will appeal to the people. In other words he will dissolve the present parliament and have a new one elected, and he proposes that action shall be taken without delay. The prospective coming of closer trade relations with Canada arouses new interest in that country and its people.

While Canada has an area somewhat greater than that of the United States and Alaska, its population, about 7,500,000, is less than that of Pennsylvania, and 1,600,000 less than that of New York. Yet it has a foreign trade of more than \$600,000,000 a year. This is nearly a fifth of that of the United States, while its population is less than a twelfth of ours. Fully 60 per cent of all that Canada buys from the rest of the world she gets from the United States, but only 33 per cent of what she sells comes here. She is third on the list of our partners, only the United Kingdom and the Empire of Germany buying from us more than does Canada. Last year her purchases from us amounted to \$187,000,000 which had been sold to us.

What will be the effect of the new commercial agreement between us and our Northern neighbor? She will be drawn nearer to us socially, and possibly politically. Hundreds of thousands of Americans have crossed over into Canada in the past half a dozen years, and have taken up land there. In the western part of the Dominion the American element is powerful, and it will work in favor of the ratification of the commercial deal with the United States.

Annexation to the United States is an eventuality of Canada's near or remote future. Manifest destiny has said it. Had Canada in 1778 been peopled by Englishmen instead of Frenchmen she would have joined the thirteen colonies in the revolt against England, and have been included with us in the peace treaty of 1783. But Canada had been ceded by France to England, only about a dozen years before the beginning of our revolution, and her French population cared less for political liberty than it did for the special privilege which George III allowed to its church, which would have been denied in any scheme which the thirteen colonies would set up. Therefore Canada clung to England. Had our authorities at Washington granted the recognition to Astor on the Pacific Coast during the war of 1812 which he asked, and which he had a right to expect, or had they extended to him the protection immediately afterward which he sought, we could have obtained the whole of the present British Columbia peacefully, and probably the rest of Canada would, long before this time, have asked for annexation. In either case Canada's present population of 7,600,000 would probably have been at least 20,000,000 by this time, and Montreal and Toronto, would be in the class with Boston and St. Louis.

The Third Defeat,

(New York Sun.)

For a third time the people of the State are able to congratulate themselves upon an escape from the direct nomination, bunting. This year the congratulation is the braver, because there were moments when it seemed not unlikely that a ridiculous and thoroughly dishonest measure would be jammed through to satisfy an ornithological in a party platform.

Fortunately the Blauvelt bill was defeated. Like the Cobb bill of last year, which all direct primary champions first denounced and then accepted, it was a fraud intended to deny precisely the thing that it pretended to bestow. It was not more dishonest than the Cobb bill, because nothing could be, but it was equally as contemptible.

It may still be necessary for several legislatures to defeat more or less denatured direct nominations projects before it becomes thoroughly understood that the opportunity for political advantage and self-advertisement in this agitation has been exhausted. But each year the attempt to foist the scheme upon an indifferent if not hostile electorate becomes more absurd.

The coroner's inquest in the Bridgeport disaster lays the blame for the accident on the engineer and also on the New Haven road for maintaining so short a cross-over at that point. The state railroad commissioner of Connecticut does not agree with the findings as far as the road is concerned. The commissioner, with reference to the cross-over at which the accident occurred, was of the opinion that a longer cross-over would have been safer. From the railway construction point of view he did not think the cross-over could have been located at any other point. He said further that it had been in use for several years since the elevation of the tracks, and there had been no accident there until that of the Federal Express. If Curtis had regarded the signals, the wreck would not have occurred. It was dangerous for a train to take the cross-over at sixty miles an hour, but he thought it could be taken safely at thirty miles.

The President has replied to the attacks made upon him in regard to the Controller Bay Grant in no uncertain manner. He charges the statements made as false and the famous Dick-to-Dick letter as bogus. In the language of one paper not over friendly to the President: "He has blown the Controller Bay cutes clear out of the water." Nobody but a fool or a knave would have trumped up such charges in the first place.

This Year's Crops.

The bountiful rains of late in all parts of the country make the crops for this season safe. While some states will show a shortage the aggregate will be large.

Corn, the greatest of all the crops, will probably be a somewhat smaller yield than it was last year. It must be remembered, however, that last year it passed far above the 3,000,000,000 bushel mark, and left all the records far behind. Based on the acreage and condition given out by the government, a yield of 2,950,000,000 bushels is indicated for 1911, or greater than, that of 1908, which was the biggest crop ever gathered except in 1910.

The indications for wheat are that a larger crop will be harvested than we had in 1910, or 702,000,000 bushels this year, as compared with 695,000,000 last year. Oats will be a somewhat smaller crop this year than that of twelve months ago. Apparently the same will be true of hay and of one or two other important products. The rains which have come in many states since the government made its report have brought an improvement in condition. Except in oats and corn there is a chance still that the crops will make a better showing than they did in 1910, and that year saw a greater cereal yield in the aggregate than had ever previously been harvested.

Usually at this time of the year there is a crop scare, but only seldom does the harvest show any serious falling off. The greatest failure of crops which anybody now recalls was that which took place in 1851. Cotton is the only important crop which seems not to have been injured by the dry spell. The outlook is still that it will go far above the 14,000,000-bale mark, or be, at least, 800,000 bales in excess of the largest crop ever gathered in the past. For many years in succession Secretary Wilson, in his annual report, issued in December, has noted a steady increase in the aggregate value of all the farm products. The figure for 1910 was approximately \$9,000,000,000, or more than nine times as great as the amount of the National Government's interest-bearing debt. From present indications 1911 will not interrupt the secretary's peace.

Mr. Taft's Victory.

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Washington, D. C., July 27, 1911. Last bulletin gave for east of disturbance to cross continent July 28 to August 2, warm wave 28 to August 1, cool wave 31 to August 4. This disturbance will cause a high fall in temperature and one of the three rain periods of the month. But not much rain may be expected.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about August 3; cross Pacific slope by close of 4, great central valleys 5 to 7, eastern sections 8. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about August 8, great central valleys 6, eastern sections 7. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about August 9, great central valleys 8, eastern sections 10.

This disturbance will be only of moderate force with temperatures averaging lower than usual, not much rain, with generally too dry for crops that mature late in the season. Not enough heat to rapidly mature the corn crop and not enough moisture to cause the ears to fill in good shape. Spring wheat will continue to be the problem and much will depend on that quality of the northwestern soil which enables it to hold moisture.

Third disturbance of August will reach Pacific coast about 9, cross Pacific slope by close of 10, great central valleys 11 to 18, eastern sections 14. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about August 11, great central valleys 11, eastern sections 13. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about August 12, great central valleys 14, eastern sections 18.

This will be one of the three most important storm waves of August but as average this month will be more quiet than usual. Temperatures will go higher than usual, and during first part of the disturbance the heat will be

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Fourth disturbance of August will reach Pacific coast about 14, cross Pacific slope by close of 15, great central valleys 15 to 20, eastern sections 21 to 24. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about August 15, great central valleys 15, eastern sections 18. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about August 16, great central valleys 16, eastern sections 19.

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MIDDLETON.

August Neilson, wife of Col. Alvin A. Barker, who died in Newport on Wednesday as the result of cancer was born in Middletown in the house now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sturtevant in what is known as Gray Craig Park, off Paradise avenue. She was the elder daughter of Edward Truman and Elizabeth Peabody Peabody and resided here up to the time of her marriage when she removed to her late home on Broadway, Newport, living there for the remainder of her life, a period of nearly 80 years. Mrs. Barker was a woman of very attractive personality and was greatly beloved by a wide circle of relatives and friends. She leaves three brothers in Middletown, twin brothers Alceas, J. Overton and E. Marion Peabody, and a half brother, Mr. Howard G. Peabody, a second half brother, Mr. Chester Peabody resides in Mexico. She is also survived by one sister, Minnie, Mrs. Charles Bugbee, of Seattle, Washington, and a half sister, Elizabeth, Mrs. Clark Burdick, of Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Hunter, who left on Monday for a week's trip in Centre Harbor, N. H., were recalled by the death of Mr. W. Rogers Morgan in Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Howland, of Boston, formerly of Middletown, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Reston S. Peckham on Green End avenue.

Mrs. Henry Howard, of Brookline, Mass., youngest daughter of Mrs. Eugene Sturtevant, with her four children, have arrived for the summer.

An Essay on Woman.

A woman is sometimes fugitive, irrational, indeterminate, illogical and contradictory. A good deal of forbearance ought to be shown her and a good deal of prudence exercised with regard to her, for she may bring about innumerable evils without knowing it. Capable of all kinds of devotion and of all kinds of treason, "monster incomprehensible," raised to the second power, she is at once the delight and the terror of man.—Amiel.

A Novel Revenge.

Cook—Yes; my mistress is a prima donna and a horrible creature. She treats me like the dirt beneath her feet, but I revenge myself by opening the drawing room window when she is not at home and by howling with all my might so that the neighbors may think her voice is cracked.—Flegende Blatter.

A Trade Secret.

"What did your firm dismiss Grigg for?" asked the first traveler.

"He gave away a trade secret," replied the other.

"You don't say so?"

"Yes. He told a customer that our chief was an old scoundrel, and the chief overheard him."

The New Mercury.

The President has replied to the attacks made upon him in regard to the Controller Bay Grant in no uncertain manner. He charges the statements made as false and the famous Dick-to-Dick letter as bogus. In the language of one paper not over friendly to the President: "He has blown the Controller Bay cutes clear out of the water."

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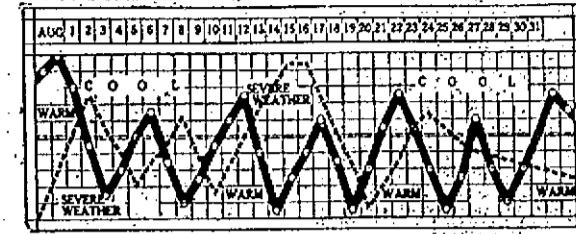
The World's Favorite

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LIPTON'S TEA

OVER 2 MILLION PACKAGES SOLD WEEKLY

WEATHER BULLETIN.



August temperatures will average higher than usual, except in Texas. Drought will be the general rule on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, in Canada and the States north of latitude 38°. Except that fair rains will occur over about one-fourth of the Sections mentioned. Good rains will occur in three-fourths of the Southern States except on the Coast.

In above chart the solid line represents normal temperatures and rainfall. The heavy line with round white spots is temperature forecast. Where it goes above the solid line temperatures are expected to be higher. Where it goes below the solid line temperatures will be lower. The broken zigzag line is rainfall forecast. As it goes higher indicates greater probability of rain and where it goes lower the reverse. Dates are for Meridian 90°. Count one or two days earlier for west of line and as much to east of it because weather features move from west to east.

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Never before did those who handle grain and other staple products of the farm, plantation and orchard, take so much interest in long range weather forecasts. This is highly appreciated by the writer for they are the best judges in the world as to the real value of long range weather forecasts. Good news to them is the fact that soon these forecasts will give out much longer in advance.

A great detriment to this progress has been that, in addition to the Earl of Halsbury, the old records of meteorological and astronomical records, particularly back of 1871. These records are held by the Canadian and the States and are hard to reach. The Canadian and American governments are paying out large sums of money to their observatories for making records of terrestrial magnetism and the changeable heat output of the sun. These records can never be of utility in forecasting the weather. The only true basis for knowing future weather is found in weather records covering many years and these are neglected by scientists who unfortunately hold all the government offices.

Our U. S. weather bureau neglects the old records made by army posts and by long continued efforts of patriotic amateur and private individuals and compiled by the Smithsonian Institution. Many of the old records made in Canada are buried at Ottawa and in London, England and, to get them, is difficult. When will the Rip Van Winkle orthodoxy scientists wake up? When will they stop their useless fifty years observations of the sun's heat and take up the only true basis, the weather records covering 100 years, now lying idle and, to them, useless.

Got His Wish.

Professor Edgar B. Larkin, the noted astronomer, was dicing his marriage at a dinner in San Francisco. Professor Larkin believes that it is criminal to contract for life marriages that are unhappy.

"Why, condemned," he said with a grim laugh, "men and women, to each other as saffron our mutual friends the Blaues. We have all mutual friends in the Blaues' position."

"At the height of their eighty years, not long ago, Mrs. Blaues choked back sob and said reproachfully:

"I was reading one of your old letters to-day, James, and you said in it that

COMBINATION IS EFFECTIVE

Compromise Wool Measure Given Passage In Senate

THE SCHEDULE PRESENTED

Democrats and Standpatters Unite—House Disposed to Stand for Its Own Measure—No Final Action Seems Probable at This Session of Congress—Reduction Said to Benefit Farmers

Washington, July 28.—The La Follette substitute for the Underwood wool bill, revising the woollen schedule, was passed by the Senate by a vote of 48 to 32, after a preliminary maneuver which necessitated five roll-calls.

This was forced upon the Senate by reason of the attitude of the Democrats in following out the program which they adopted at their caucus, when it was agreed that they should stand solid for the Underwood bill as it passed the House, and in the event of the failure to get the necessary insurgent vote to pass it, they should turn in and support the La Follette substitute.

While they are not totally in sympathy with it, the Democrats regard it as preferable to the existing schedule.

The action in passing the La Follette measure will throw the subject into conference, and permit of an adjustment and change of rates which it is thought may be acceptable to the revisionists of both houses.

There is some doubt of this, as the Democrats of the House are disposed to stand by their own measure. In that event no final action can be had on the woollen schedule at this session.

In order to carry out the Democratic measure of standing for the Underwood bill, it was necessary for them to vote against the La Follette substitute offered as an amendment. On this question, the regular standpatters Republicans voted with the Democratic minority.

Several standpatters voted for reconsideration. This action again left the bill before the Senate and open to amendments.

Thereupon Senator La Follette again offered his amendment in the nature of a substitute, which only a few minutes before was defeated. His amendment was adopted 48 to 32. The Democrats and insurgents voted together for its adoption. Amended, the bill was then passed on roll-call by a vote of 48 to 32.

It is said the reductions, as adopted, will compensate the farmers—at least in part—for the losses which they will suffer as a result of free trade in agricultural products with Canada. They will, in some measure, relieve all of the people of the United States who have been made to pay tribute to the woollen trust, long the pampered favorite of the tariff law.

The schedule submitted by La Follette follows: "Duty on clothing wool, 40 percent; duty on carpet wool, 40 percent; duty on tops, 45 percent; duty on yard, 50 percent; duty on carpets, 40 percent; upon cloths and all other manufactures composed entirely of wool or having wool as the component material of chief value, 60 percent."

SICK FOR

Young Brockton Woman Thought Hay Fever to Be Cause of Trouble

Brockton, Mass., July 25.—Miss Margaret Hendrigan, aged 18, sneezed several times last Wednesday and several times each day until Saturday, when she was taken seriously ill. She was near to death, but has fully recovered.

Miss Hendrigan thought she had hay fever and did not pay much attention to the fact that she sneezed so frequently. When she was taken ill a physician was called and he diagnosed the case as concussion of the brain, due to sneezing.

The girl's head was packed in ice in an effort to save her life and the remedy proved effective. The sneezing ceased and she is once more able to be about.

COOL IN DANGER

Girl Maintains Wonderful Composure Wedged In Between Trains

Flemington, N. J., July 25.—Miss Edith Cook of Three Bridges, while attempting to cross the Lehigh Valley railroad bridge near here, was caught between a passenger and freight train while walking on the planks between the two tracks.

Miss Cook was whirled about between the two trains, hit by one of the cars and thrown to the planks. She did not lose her senses and remained quiet until both trains were past.

MYSTERIOUS FISH PLAGUE

Experts Around Lake Erie Are Investigating the Matter

Buffalo, July 26.—A mysterious plague, which baffles experts on fish, is killing thousands of blue pike and dead fish are being washed ashore to Lake Erie in great numbers.

H. C. Crossley is making an investigation. He finds that the small fish are dying from a fungus growth on the gills. The large fish are not affected. The unusually low temperature of the water is believed to be one of the causes.

GRAND OPERA SINGER

Luisa Tetrazzini, Who Was Sued by Hammerstein



FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT

Hammerstein Wins in His Suit Against Tetrazzini, the Soprano

New York, July 28.—The suit brought by Oscar Hammerstein against Luisa Tetrazzini, the soprano, claiming damages on the allegation that the singer appeared in this country last year under auspices of other managers, in violation of a contract, was settled by the award of \$19,250 to Hammerstein.

The settlement was agreed upon by attorneys for the parties and signed by Judge LaCombe of the United States circuit court.

CYMRIC PASSENGERS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Immigrants Taken to Gullups Island by the Authorities

Boston, July 28.—One hundred and thirty-seven immigrants from Russia, Austria, Turkey and Syria who arrived off Boston on the White Star liner Cymric were taken to Gullups Island by the health officials and thoroughly examined for traces of Asiatic cholera. Food which the immigrants carried consisting of hard bread, dry fish, cheese and sausage was burned on the island.

The precautions of the health officials were unusual in every respect. They would not even allow the customs officers or the newspapermen aboard until after the whole list of passengers were cared for.

STRANDED ON ROCK

Steamer of Canadian Pacific Stranded in Foreign Waters

Tokio, July 28.—The steamship Empress of China of the Canadian Pacific railway line stranded on a submerged rock off Notojima Saki light. The passengers were rescued.

The Empress of China sailed from Vancouver, B. C., July 12, and was making for Tokio bay en route to Yokohama.

As soon as the word of the accident was received the minister of marine dispatched cruisers to the assistance of the distressed steamer. The cruisers took off the mails and baggage of the Empress and aided in removing passengers. The passengers were temporarily sheltered and later proceeded by train to this city.

The steamer's bottom was badly damaged and if the craft is saved it will take three months' time to repair her.

CONTAINED DIAMONDS

Valuable Bracelet Lost or Stolen From Miss Krauss

Boston, July 28.—The Boston police have been asked to locate a costly bracelet which was either lost or stolen from Miss Eliza Krauss of Indianapolis yesterday while she was on her way from the Eastern Steamship company's wharf to the Hotel Westminster.

The bracelet, which bore the inscription "Lizette Krauss," and contained five diamonds, was removed from the young woman's chatelaine bag and disappeared. It was not missed until she and the party with whom she was traveling reached the hotel.

SERIES OF ILL FORTUNE

A Tarrytown Family Meet With a Succession of Fatalities

Tarrytown, N. Y., July 28.—Sorrow has fallen heavily on Patrick Gallagher of this town. Three weeks ago his right arm was blown off by a premature blast.

A week ago his wife's dress caught fire and she died in the hospital Tuesday night. Yesterday his daughter, Mary, when going to the store, was bitten by a mad dog.

Gallagher has ten children.

PECULIAR STIPULATION IN WILL

Evansville, Ind., July 26.—Becoming a woman later because, as he said, his wife deserted him at Louisville, Ky., after inducing him to sign half his property to her, John Steller, 87 years old, stipulated in his will that none but men should attend his funeral.

REAL DAUGHTER OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Atlanta, July 25.—Mrs. Mary T. Proctor, aged 111 years, a real daughter of the American revolution, has been discovered in Barlow county. Her sole companion is her daughter and two great-granddaughters.

TWO ARE KILLED BY MILL WORKER

Five Others Wounded on Board

Crowded Car in Motion

THE DESPERADO CAPTURED

And Handed Over to Authorities at Adams—Whole Neighborhood Exulted and Culprit Barely Escapes Lynching—Perpetrator a Young Syrian and Said to Be Half Crazed—Will Not Take of Dead

Adams, Mass., July 24.—A young woman and a man were shot and instantly killed, five more women were dangerously wounded and other men, women and children were terrorized here by Fabio Mallak, a young mill worker, who poured ten shots into the helpless passengers on an electric car.

The thrilling tragedy took place between here and North Adams. This whole section of the state has been shocked at the mad act of the apparently crazed young man, who barely escaped lynching before he fell into the hands of the police and was locked up.

As he fired the last of the ten shots Mallak was seized and disarmed. He then drew a knife and jumped down an embankment.

A score or more of men leaped from the car and followed him. As he appeared in an open field one of the men threw a stone which struck Mallak and he dropped his knife and fell. Before he could rise the crowd of men were on him and he was securely bound.

Calls to North Adams brought the police, doctors and an ambulance. The doctors found that Motorman Hoyt had been shot through the back and instantly killed. Martha Esler was shot through the heart and instantly killed. The dead girl's sister received a bullet wound in her left arm.

Victoria Sovie, aged 21, was almost unconscious with a bullet wound in her thigh.

Mrs. Stephen L. Jackson received a bullet through the right shoulder which is feared will prove fatal. Mrs. Alice Bryant, aged 34, was shot in the neck, and is also probably fatally injured. The fifth woman to receive bullet wounds was Miss Kate Shen, aged 38, who received a bullet in the left arm.

All of the injured were hurried to North Adams and placed in a hospital. Mallak was taken to the North Adams police station and locked up, but later turned over to the Adams police.

Motorman Hoyt was heard to speak to Mallak, cauioning him about getting off the car and telling him to get back to his seat. Meanwhile the car was slowing down, and just before it came to a dead stop Mallak pulled out a 38-calibre revolver. He aimed the first bullet at the back of the motorman and then turned upon the women passengers and fired point blank till his revolver was emptied.

Alligator Carries Watch

Timepiece Said to Belong to Georgia Girl Long Missing

Boston, July 27.—The finding of a valuable gold watch and chain in the stomach of a large alligator is believed to solve the disappearance of 12-year-old Janet Thorn-ton.

The alligator was captured by J. M. Jackson. When last seen the little girl was standing on the bank of the lake where Jackson captured the alligator wearing a gold watch with her initials engraved on the back. The same initials are on the back of the watch discovered inside the alligator.

It is believed by Jackson and others that while the girl was playing on the bank of the lake the alligator came up on the bank and devoured her.

The parents of the girl have been notified.

CRANBERRY CROP IN DANGER

A Big Shortage Is Looked For In This Industry at Harwich

Harwich, Mass., July 24.—The recent drought has badly damaged the cranberry crop of Cape Cod, according to reports received from all parts of the cape.

Cranberry bog owners look for a great shortage in this fall's harvest.

Nearly all the cape bogs blossomed exceedingly well and about a month ago there was a prospect of a heavy crop.

DECREE ENTERED

Bond of \$50,000 to Indemnify the New Haven Road Against Loss

Providence, July 27.—A decree was entered in the superior court under the terms of which the Southern New England railway is to give a bond of \$50,000 to the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad to indemnify it against any loss entailed by reason of an injunction which the Grand Trunk secured last week.

The injunction restrains the New Haven road from proceeding with the construction of its proposed freight houses at Woonsocket. The injunction will be effective until Sept. 16.

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Atlanta, July 25.—Mrs. Mary T. Proctor, aged 111 years, a real daughter of the American revolution, has been discovered in Barlow county.

Her sole companion is her daughter and two great-granddaughters.

TWO KILLED IN ACCIDENT

Barre, Vt., July 29.—Two men were killed here when a large derrick fell at a Westerville quarry.

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR

In Controversy With the Head of Harvard

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR

In Controversy With the Head of Harvard



GAYNOR SCORED

Another Shot by Friend of the Head of Harvard University

Cambridge, Mass., July 26.—Another shot in the battle between Mayor Gaynor of New York and President Lowell of Harvard concerning the New York board of education was fired by C. C. Little. Mr. Little is secretary to the Harvard corporation.

On behalf of the president Little answers Mayor Gaynor's accusation that President Lowell has suppressed the former's communication, with a statement to the effect that the president had not published the mayor's letter "because it contained some things that were hardly creditable to the mayor."

Mr. Little characterized Mayor Gaynor's charge that the president was unfair in the whole controversy as "childish."

GREAT GAIN IN YIELD OF WHEAT IN ILLINOIS

Experiment With Phosphorous Fertilizer Proves Good

Champaign, Ill., July 27.—The greatest gain by soil treatment that the world has ever known have been made on the University of Illinois experiment.

When wheat threshing ended the expectations of the state experts were exceeded. By the use of phosphorous fertilizer the yield was more than doubled. The average yield on the fertilized plots was 55½ bushels. This is an average gain of 34½ bushels an acre.

MYSTERY IN CASE

Disappearance of Jamaica Plain Woman Causes Unrest

Boston, July 27.—The disappearance of Mrs. Lillian C. Nickerson of Jamaica Plain has caused a great deal of mystery. Some say that she committed suicide—some say that she was the victim of foul play.

She has been traced aboard one of the "Joy Liners" at Providence. She was aboard the boat when it sailed Thursday evening, July 29.

When the boat arrived in New York she failed to leave it, as far as can be learned. She had given the purser her money—some \$40 and her jewelry. In her stateroom was found her hat and her bag.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS

Massachusetts Sailors Who Served in the War Awaiting Back Pay

Boston, July 28.—Attorneys are holding up the back pay of 480 Massachusetts sailors who fought in the war with Spain.

When they volunteered they were paid only from the day they were accepted by the United States, but later put in claims for pay for the time between enlistment and being mustered into the service.

The claims were negotiated by Attorney H. D. Campbell of this city. Mr. Campbell has put in a claim for \$11,000, and until this is met the payroll may remain among the missing things.

Campbell notified the individual beneficiaries of the waiting time award by mail that the money is ready for them. They are now clamoring for wages, but until the payroll is sent to the state treasurer by the attorney they cannot get their money.

THE "BLACK HAND" AGAIN

Wealthy Minneapolis Woman Has Home Guarded by Police

St. Paul, July 28.—The residence of Mrs. Thomas Lowry in Minneapolis is being guarded by a cordon of police and Pinkerton detectives, as the result of thirteen Black Hand letters, which have been received by Mrs. Lowry.

Each letter stated that the Lowry house would be shattered to atoms unless the sum of \$10,000 was placed on a nearby vacant lot.

The vacant lot on which the Black Hand men wanted the money placed is being watched by a number of detectives.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

MANUFACTURED BY

Newport Compressed Brick Co.

Newport, R. I.

524

Probably there is no combination on earth harder to live with than an artistic temperment soured in a cold, cold—

Galveston News.

118 SPRING STREET.

12-12 10:30 a. m.-6:30 p. m.

WANTED

Successful boarding house-keeper to

hire or manage successful country hotel.

W. G. PECKHAM, Westfield, N. J.

A Young Man's

Credentials

A young man may have many credentials testifying as to his character and ability, but one of his best recommendations is his bank account. It shows thrift, economy and perseverance. Have you a Bank Account? Now is the time to start one with us.

4 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

RESEMBLES A MERMAID.

His Dugong Had Long Hair It Would Make a Real Sea Woman.

The old stories about mermaids do not seem so improbable after all when one looks at a full-sized dugong. The only thing it lacks to make it a real sea woman is long hair.

This enormous dugong has flippers instead of fins and rudimentary arms. The flippers end in four distinct fingers and are startlingly like the human hand. The shoulders of this weird marine creature slope in to a short but perfectly defined neck, on which is set a round head. The eyes are like a human being's in shape and expression, but very much larger. They are set far apart on each side of the head and have a brown iris swimming in a white ball, but are lifeless. The dugong has no nose, but the forehead is broad and well developed, and while the mouth is "slidy" in shape there is a distinct under lip.

The dugong is twice the height of a tall man when it is full grown, and a mother dugong moving about through the water holds her baby tenderly in her "arms" pressed to her breast, just as a human mother does.

Glimpses of this strange inhabitant of the sea no doubt give rise to the old tales belief in mermaids. The dugong is rapidly becoming extinct, but still can be found in fairly large numbers in the Indian ocean. —New York Press.

SICKROOM PLANTS.

Why They Should Be Put Out of Doors During the Night.

In his random suggestions to his students, printed in the Medical Record, Robert H. M. Dawbarn, M. D., tells why it is considered best not to keep flowers or growing plants in a sickroom at night. Flowers give off moisture taken up from the soil; hence air becomes somewhat humid if many —particularly growing plants—are kept in the room. Flowers having a method of breathing, they use up the oxygen as human beings do and in exchange give off carbonic dioxide as waste matter.

The action of sunlight upon the stems, leaves and all green parts of flowers is to store carbonic dioxide within the plants and release oxygen. Thus in daylight there is a fair balance between the carbonic dioxide and the oxygen given and taken, leaving neither good nor ill results. But during the entire night the plant continues to breathe and until the return of daylight the oxygen is used just like an additional person breathing in the room, thus leaving less oxygen for the use of the invalid. Therefore the standing order to remove all plants and flowers at night is based upon the facts of plant physiology and is right.

Chateaubriand's Early Struggles.

A new discovery has been made about Chateaubriand—nothing less than that he once sold stockings on commission. It was in 1790, when he was still an officer in the royal service. He had a debt of honor, amounting to £200. He wrote to a distant relative, one Le Morandais, who manufactured stockings in Switzerland, appealing for help on the ground that he must either pay that debt or blow his brains out. Le Morandais, instead of sending him money, sent him 100 dozen pairs of stockings, offering him a liberal commission if he would sell them among his distinguished friends. He gratefully accepted the offer and succeeded in disposing of the merchandise. There is reason to believe that he managed to plant a good deal of it on the stores department of his own regiment.—Westminster Gazette.

The Clever Brahman.

Speaking of the great power the Brahmins in India possess in localizing thought, a prominent Brahman once said: "We would consider a game of chess as played in this country mere child's play. An ordinary Brahman chess player could carry on three or four games at a time without inconvenience. The usual game played by the Brahmins consists in checkmating with one pawn designated when the play begins. I have seen a man perform a long problem in multiplication and division, at the same time noting the various sounds and discussions going on about him in the room. I have seen a man compose a triple acrostic in Sanskrit in a given meter, at the same time having three well versed men trying to overthrow him in his argument on religion."

Somewhat Unfortunate.

"There are some times in my life when I have felt that fate is indeed treacherous," said the man who was seldom troubled by his debts.

"Do you refer to any special occasions?" inquired one of his oldest creditors.

"One of them came last week when I was in Chicago," said the cheerful debtor. "I had a money order for \$25, and the only person who could identify me was a man to whom I owed thirty." —Youth's Companion.

Contradicting a Proverb.

"People can't expect to get something for nothing," said the ready-made philosopher.

"My landlord manages it," replied Mr. Growther. "He makes me sign a contract to pay a full year's rent whether I live in his flat or not." —Washington Star.

Respect For the Aged.

"What's the matter, Miss Dalling-ton?" asked the village wag. "You never laugh at any of my jokes."

"I have been taught never to laugh at the old and decrepit." —Chicago Record-Herald.

Brass Takes a Most Beautiful Polish

If it is washed in a mixture of one ounce of alum and a pint of lye boiled together for a short time, apply with rag or brush while hot.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Good News.

"My dear, our landlord says he's going to raise our rent."

"Glad to hear he can do it. I can't." —Baltimore American.

Though Some of us are Poor, let us all be Gentle. —Stevenson.

His Flag Was Up.

When the crowd assembled for their game of ball Johnnie, the pitcher, was missing. Jimmie was sent to investigate.

"Is Johnnie at home?" asked Jimmie of the sister who answered his knock.

"Course," answered the sister. "Don't you see his shirt on the line?" —Success Magazine.

Brass takes a most beautiful polish if it is washed in a mixture of one ounce of alum and a pint of lye boiled together for a short time, apply with rag or brush while hot.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Good News.

"Cunning signifies especially a habit of overreaching, accompanied with enjoyment and a sense of superiority. It is associated with small and dull conceit and with an absolute want of sympathy or affection. It is the intensest rendering of vulgarity, absolute and utter." —Kirklin.

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